



# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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[No. 2.]

## Thirty-Eighth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

JANUARY 16, 1855.

At the close of a year, which has been remarkable in its general history, it is our privilege to refer to the gracious providences which have surrounded our enterprise, and to present our meed of praise to the Ruler of the Universe for his guardian care and continued blessing. Many cities and districts in our widely extended country have felt the desolating power of the "pestilence which walketh in darkness, and the destruction which wasteth at noonday." Great excitements have agitated the public mind, and sent the unnerving streams of their influence through all the ramifications of society. Financial embarrassments and commercial disasters have touched with appalling power many of the great enterprises of business, and spread alarm and anxiety through the wide circle of society! We, in common with all others, have felt the shock and been embarrassed by the prevailing depression, and the impending prospect that "the end is not yet!" But in no individual instance, in no signal manner has our enterprise been singled out as one destined to suffer, or marked by special disfavor. On the contrary, the descent of blessings upon us has been gentle and refreshing as the dews of Heaven, and the tokens of favor from on high have been cheering to the heart, and ever beckoning us onward.

By reference to the long list of distin-

guished Vice Presidents and Life Directors of this Society, it will be perceived that only two names have been removed during the year—Elliott Cresson, Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa., and the Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., of Andover, Mass. Mr. Cresson was for over a quarter of a century an ardent advocate of Colonization, devoting a large portion of his time, in this country and Great Britain, in gratuitous labors in its behalf. His liberal contributions in life, no less than his remembrance of the cause by will, evinced the sincerity of his professions. Dr. Woods was an earnest advocate of colonization for many years, and has left evidence in his will of his desire for its future success and enlarged prosperity.

By reference to the statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Society during the year, herewith presented, it will be perceived that all our available means have been exhausted, and that the treasury is now empty. We commenced the year with a debt of \$24,844 43. We end it with this debt increased by \$7,293 58; making our present indebtedness, including bills payable and current accounts, \$32,148 01.

The whole amount of our receipts are sixty-five thousand four hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety-three cents, (\$65,433 93.) This amount falls short of that received

the preceding year by \$16,964 32. We record this fact with sorrow, because we have been deficient of the means necessary to accomplish a certain amount of good. We have been called upon for enlarged operations and more extended improvements necessary to the successful prosecution of the enterprise, but we have been obliged to hold back for the want of means. We have been compelled to say to persons applying for a passage to Liberia, you must wait. We cannot accommodate you now. Our means are exhausted!

In this light it is matter of deep sorrow that our income has been so small. We are not however discouraged by it. We are not disposed to complain that our friends have deserted us, or that they have been less liberal than we had a right to expect. We have not seen evidence anywhere that the interest felt in Colonization was dying out, or that the channels of benevolence were dried up forever. On the contrary, when all the attendant circumstances are considered, we are constrained to say that the year has closed upon us with a brighter showing than we could have anticipated. We have not mistaken the benevolent spirit of our country in supposing that this only feasible plan for the accomplishment of an object demanded alike by philanthropy and religion, can never fail for the want of funds! It may be checked in its progress; it may be limited in the extent of its usefulness, as it has been the past year, but in the very causes which have produced this limitation we behold the most cheering evidences that it is instinct with vitality; that it is inwrought into the very life and soul of the noblest body of friends, whose hearts and hands are ready to sustain it in every hour of peril or embarrassment. We have seen how its appeals come home to the bosoms and the consciences of

men. When embarrassments beset us, and clouds and darkness were round about us, our friends have come to cheer and sustain us. They have said, fear not; we will stand by you; go on with your work; we know the times are hard; we feel the pressure and find it very difficult to command the money we need to sustain ourselves; but one thing we have settled, and that is that retrenchment shall not begin by our withholding our contributions from your Society! It is true we have many calls for charitable purposes; we are obliged to economise, and make our little means go as far as possible, but we are with you, heart and purse, to the end!

These and such as these are the sentiments which have come to us from all parts of the country, and have cheered and encouraged us in the most delightful manner. We should do injustice to every sensation of our hearts, as well as to the benevolence of our friends, were we in this connection to refrain from expressing the high sense of our gratitude to them for their unwavering attachment, and their ever prompt and generous liberality! When in any case of emergency, we have made a special call for funds to accomplish any specific good, we have only had to touch the sympathetic chords in order to send a thrill of feeling through many hearts, and then suddenly we would hear the responsive notes rolling back upon us from many a crowded city, from many a hill and valley, and secluded country dwelling! For example, to send a family of seventy-one persons to Liberia, we needed to raise, by special effort, \$4,260, and we asked 426 of our friends to give us \$10 each for this purpose. We sent to them letters explaining the case, and it would do anybody's heart good to read the answers they returned us! In a very short

space of time we received responses from 350 of them, with \$7,164 18, which was just \$2,904 18 more than we asked them for, with the most encouraging assurances that their donations were made with a right hearty good will and the most generous feelings. To such an extent was this the case, that many of the contributors were not satisfied until they had assured us that they would be happy to be called upon again in like circumstances. Many of them sent us many times more than the amount we solicited. Many of them spoke with their friends on the subject, and forthwith they desired to have a share in the work. One gentleman having sent us \$255, says, "nearly all that I have sent you I have collected in the cars or ferry-boat as I am passing daily to my residence in the country!" thus affording a beautiful illustration of the ease and facility with which a great amount of good may be done in a quiet way!

It is worthy of remark that these liberal donations were made at a time when the pecuniary embarrassments were at their height—while money was scarce and calls were numerous. In them therefore we see an illustration of the kind of benevolence which is enlisted in this cause, and a sample of the exertions which men are willing to make to carry it forward.

It is also worthy of remark that our contributions came from no particular section of the country—from no one sect in religion or party in politics. There is a sense in which colonization may be considered an *orphan*. Almost every other benevolent society has some denomination of christians who feel bound to support it, and to which it can appeal with all the confidence of parental love! But colonization, as a scheme of benevolence, originated in the broadest philanthropy, and

appeals to the most enlarged and unselfish principles for support. It belongs to no sect—to no party—which is bound to support it at all hazards and any sacrifices.

But there is still a noble band of men and women, unknown to each other, and separated by many a league or clashing interest, but united in considering this a cause of strict and pure benevolence, intimately connected with the great principles of humanity; bearing upon the general welfare of society; closely linked in with, and embracing all the other great schemes of benevolence; involving some of the most important destinies of our own magnificent country; presenting the chief central hope for the millions of Africa; and that in its onward progress it is accomplishing a train of good results which no other plan of operations has ever yet been able to achieve! Therefore it ought to be sustained and carried vigorously forward, and to this work they have pledged themselves in high and holy covenant!

We desire to call attention particularly to a proposition made by a gentleman in Buffalo, N. Y., in his reply to our special appeal for the \$4,260, above alluded to. He says:—

"I sincerely hope that the plan you have adopted may prove successful. I have, however, a proposition to make, to wit, that if you will raise the sum named in the manner you propose, then I will be one of four to give an equal amount provided three other individuals can be found who will each give one fourth, (\$1,065,) or, I will be one of three, provided two other individuals can be found who will each give one third, (\$1,420,) which would put that amount into the Treasury of the Society; and at the same time, I will give my influence to further the object set forth in the circular. If what I propose cannot be accomplished, you may rely on me for one hundred and twenty dollars in furtherance of the object of your circular."

We have been looking for two or three gentlemen, who would join our Buffalo



To some it may seem a small thing that only this number of persons have been sent to Liberia, during a whole year! And so it is, if the mere fact of taking them from this country, and locating them in that, was all. But this is a very narrow and partial view of the subject. It meets not at all the grandeur and far reaching good which has been accomplished.

Ever since the formation of this Society and the founding of Liberia, the work has gone on in this same quiet and limited manner. There has been nothing grand or imposing, such as ordinarily attends upon a nation's movements. The resources have been small, the progress has been slow. But something has been accomplished, which promises further results and leads on to ulterior ends. The foundations of a free and happy nation have been laid; all the appliances of education and religion have been put in motion, so that Liberia holds out to the colored man brighter prospects than are visible in any other quarter of the globe. A substantial good is therefore done to every person who is removed to that land, and placed in circumstances where he is relieved from the civil and social disadvantages which overhang him in this country! For himself alone, and as an isolated individual, this good is immeasurable. But this is not all. He there becomes an integral part of a great community. He sheds around him an influence and puts forth an agency, tending to spread over the whole western coast of Africa and diffuse among the numerous tribes of the interior all the arts and comforts of civilized life! The greatest difficulties attending the establishment of a colony on a foreign land and the organization of a republican government, have already been so far overcome, that now the way is open for

advancement, and every new company of emigrants have only to address themselves to the completion of that which has already been so well begun. If it is the design of a wise and far-seeing Providence to make Liberia the asylum of the whole African race, now dispersed over the surface of the earth, then without doubt our present feeble labors are connected with other lands and coming generations in a manner more intimate and important than is generally believed. "Colonies on a heathen shore," it has been well remarked, "are like trees around a new house, or a hedge around a prairie. They are to be planted once, not forever. The tree of liberty and civilization once planted on African soil in due abundance, and guarded a little at first, will grow, and bloom, and bear, and propagate henceforth without help." And who can measure the results to be expected in all future time, from this community of Americanized Christian Africans on the destinies of Africa?

"The good begun by them shall onward flow,  
"In many a branching stream, and wider grow:"  
till the "final wreck of matter and crush of worlds" has wound up earth's destiny.

Now look but for a moment, at the *only* five hundred and fifty-three persons we have the past year sent to Liberia. Some of them will doubtless not live through the acclimating process. They will go to an early tomb! But the mould shall live fresh upon their graves, and the flowers planted over them shall flourish in perpetual bloom, for they died in a holy endeavor to rekindle the extinguished fires, and rebuild the shattered fortunes of their race!

Others of them shall live, and their children, and their children's children—and still theirs again and again, increasing in number as they go—until far along the coast, away back into the now unknown

interior, far up along the mountain side, away down in the valley's depth, along the shores of many a winding stream, around the long sought sources of the Niger, skirting Sahara's desert plain, and on the shores of lake Tchad, shall be found the descendants of this little company—some of them tilling the soil and showing the natives how—some of them pursuing the mechanic arts and illustrating the just application of science to the affairs of every day life—some of them instructing the rising generation in the English language, some of them making laws for free and independent states and some of them unfurling the banner of the Cross and bringing millions of the outcast heathen to a knowledge of the Savior, and each and every one of them constituting a bright and powerful centre of light and love, conferring happiness and salvation on hosts of human beings, who would, otherwise, and but for our having, this year, sent this little company, have been lost forever!

It is not therefore in vain that we have planted "this handful of corn in the earth on the tops of the mountains, for the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon, and they of the City shall flourish like grass of the earth."

Turning from the operations of the Society in this country to the history of Liberia during the year which has just closed, it is our privilege to report that there has been a general advancement in all that constitutes her prosperity. Peace has prevailed with the native tribes in her vicinity. Some of the neighboring chiefs and head men, who had been rebellious and hostile, because they were compelled to abandon the slave trade, are becoming reconciled, by the superior advantages presented to them in lawful commerce and the industry and arts of civilized life. President Roberts has been on a visit to Europe touching business growing out of

the friendly relations of the Republic with the leading governments which have acknowledged their independence, and interceding with the English government for the transfer of Sierra Leone to Liberia. During his absence the duties of the office have been performed by the Hon. S. A. Benson, Vice President. A growing interest is felt in the cultivation of the soil. The steam saw-mill on the Junk river has been put into successful operation. The general health among the acclimated citizens has been good. Some of the companies of newly arrived emigrants have suffered considerably during their sickness, with an unusual mortality, resulting from causes which we could not control. Other companies, however, have enjoyed a very encouraging measure of health. Dr. Roberts says, in his letter dated November 13: "By the English mail steamer I write to acquaint you of the present state of the last company of emigrants, per *Sophia Walker*, many of whom are making preparations for the clearing of their lands and the erection of their buildings.

"Enclosed, I am thankful, you will find no list of deaths in this company, resulting from their acclimation.

"About eighty-eight were landed here under my charge, and with the exception of the three children, I wrote you by the return of the *Sophia Walker*, that died three or four days after their landing, (they having the diarrhoea very bad when landed,) none of the number under my charge have died."

President Roberts, in his last message to the Legislature, says: "During the year that has just passed a kind Providence has watched over us for good, and our country has been signally blessed in all its relations. Every important interest of the government and people seems to bear the marks of the Divine favor and



approbation. No pestilence has visited our land; but on the contrary an unusual degree of health has been dispensed to its inhabitants. The agricultural prospects of our country were never more encouraging than at the present time. In no year of the Republic has the labors of the husbandman been more abundantly rewarded. The mercantile interest of the country seems to be in a healthful state. Our merchants are extending their operations by opening up new sources of commerce, and their efforts are producing very satisfactory results, not only in reference to products and trade, but the prosperity attending those branches of industry and enterprise has given an impulse to general improvement decidedly encouraging.

"Our educational interests have also been blessed. The educational facilities extended to the people through missionary enterprises and the benevolence of private individuals in the United States, are now more extensive than ever before, and promise much good to the youth of our several communities, who, I am glad to say, are availing themselves of these advantages, and are making gratifying advancements in the various branches of useful knowledge. But above all, God has been pleased to bless the people by a gracious visitation of his churches, inspiring them with a spirit of pure and undefiled religion, thereby wonderfully extending the inestimable benefits of christianity among the idolatrous tribes of this land, and dispelling the gloom of moral night which has so long overshadowed them.

"We continue to receive from her Britannic Majesty's government assurances of friendly concern for our welfare. From the French government we are also receiving *tangible* proofs of the interest his Imperial Majesty feels in the future pros-

perity of this infant State. As a present to this government, the French Minister of War has forwarded recently one thousand stand of arms, to be followed shortly, as we are advised by our agent in Paris, by an equal number of equipments for our military.

"I regret to have to acquaint the legislature that the contemplated exploration by Commander LYNCH of the country lying east of this Republic, is, for the present at least, given up.

"I am aware our fellow citizens entertained encouraging hopes that this benevolent enterprise on the part of the United States government would be carried into immediate execution. I know of no project, whether considered in relation to the development of the resources of the country, and the extension of commercial enterprise, or whether with a view to the spread of civilization and christianity, that promises more real good to Liberia, and to Africa in general, than an exploration of the interior just at this juncture. Unfortunately for us, our limited pecuniary resources will not allow us to undertake the work. We will, therefore, hope that the enterprise will not be wholly abandoned by the government of the United States."

We have quoted at length the remarks of President Roberts upon the subject of exploration, in order to exhibit more clearly the discouraging effect produced by the delay of so important a measure. But we have the gratification of hoping that this delay has been occasioned by special causes, and that the government of the United States will not unnecessarily postpone a work which promises so much for the interests of our own country.

In a late number of the *Liberia Herald* the editor remarks: "It is with increased

interest that we notice the growing thriftiness of our citizens. The hands of the ship-builders, and mechanics in every department of their profession, including the husbandman, the product of whose labor appears in our market, show the rapid increase of the industry of our people. Indeed, to an observant mind, who has watched particularly the increase of this people for the last ten years, it will unequivocally appear that Liberia now is not the Liberia of ten years ago.

Two large vessels are on the stocks in Monrovia, and nearly finished.

Almost every day barrels of sugar and syrup are brought to market by the farmers of St. Pauls.

The severity of the rains does not prevent the erection of buildings in our city of almost every description. Laborers meet with constant employment. Rice is very limited in quantity—and prices high. The supply of cassava and potatoes is abundant, and the prices are moderate. European and American trade goods are abundant, and at moderate rates. The supply of American provisions is fair—prices high. Palm oil is commanding high prices. Camwood is at fair rates. A volunteer company has been raised here—it is called, "Johnson's Guards"—and will show itself for the first time in full uniform, on the 26th of this month. An artillery Company has also been formed. Contracts have been entered into for building a new and capacious "Light House." Our market continues scarce of fresh beef. The mail Steamer is behind her time, more than a fortnight. The health of the City is good, notwithstanding the severity of the wet season. The latest news from the leeward counties, represents the health of the people to be good—farms in good condition and that peace prevails. The British Mail Steamer "Forerunner" arrived here on the 9th July, bound home.

She had her complete compliment of passengers, and a full cargo of African produce. A fine steam vessel fitted out in England to ascend the Niger, passed here, on her way down, a few days ago. The British mail steamer "Bacchante" did not complete her voyage—some of her machinery got out of order, and she made the best of her way under sail to Sierra Leone."

Further extracts are unnecessary. These give a general view of the present condition of affairs in Liberia.

The Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas, has become an independent State. This measure was almost unanimously desired by the citizens thereof, and was readily acquiesced in by the Society, under whose auspices the colony was founded. It had been proposed by some that the Colony at Cape Palmas should become annexed to the Republic, and form one of its counties, on the same terms as Sinou or Bassa. But a majority of the citizens thought otherwise. We wish them all the blessings which they need, and will be most happy to see their numbers increasing and their influence extending far and wide.

Dr. Daniel Laing and Dr. Isaac H. Snowden, of Boston, Massachusetts, having completed their medical education under the care and patronage of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, embarked for Liberia in the ship Sophia Walker, the 27th May. We have engaged them as physicians, on competent salaries, to attend our emigrants during acclimation, the one, Mr. Snowden, in Sinou county, and the other, Dr. Laing, on the St. Pauls. From the proceeds of their labors, they are to refund the Society from time to time, as they may be able, the money advanced to them while pursuing their education. They have been considered men of fine talents and good character, and



their medical knowledge and ability are believed to be equal to the generality of young physicians.

We have now four physicians in the employment of the Society, two of whom, Drs. Roberts and Smith, have proved themselves well furnished for their work. They will be able to render all needful attention to even a much larger number of emigrants than we at present have the prospect of means to send out.

In closing this report we feel called upon to make a special appeal to the several

State societies, and the friends and patrons of our enterprise, for renewed exertions, to give increased impulse to their cause during the present year. We commence the year under the pressure of a too heavy debt. Extensive improvements must be made in Liberia. Numerous applications have already been made for a passage in our regular spring expedition, which it will be utterly impossible for us to accommodate, without greatly enlarged resources are placed at our command.

### Proceedings at the 38th Annual Meeting of the Am. Col. Society.

TRINITY CHURCH, Washington City.

Jan. 16, 1854, 7 o'clock P. M.

The American Colonization Society met according to adjournment. The President, J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., presided. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cammins, the Rector of the Church.

The Secretary read extracts from the Annual Report.

Addresses were delivered by Gov. Dutton, the Rev. Dr. Haight, and Captain Foote, U. S. N. After which, volunteer speeches were made by a gentleman from New York, and by the Rev. Leroy M. Lee, D. D., of Richmond, Va.

After which the Society adjourned to meet in the lecture room of the church at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

LECTURE ROOM,

Jan. 17, 1855, 12 M.

The Society met agreeably to adjournment.

The minutes of the last meeting were read.

The Annual Report was taken up and referred to the Board of Directors for their action.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq., was re-elected President of the Society.

The following gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents.

#### VICE PRESIDENTS.

(First elected in 1819.)

1. Gen. John H. Cocke, of Virginia.

(First elected in 1823.)

2. Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, of Va.

3. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D. of Conn.

(First elected in 1830.)

4. Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, of N. J.

(First elected in 1832.)

5. Hon. Louis McLean, of Maryland.

(First elected in 1833.)

6. Moses Allen, Esq., of New York.

7. Gen. Walter Jones, of Dis. of Col.

8. Joseph Gales, Esq., do

(First elected in 1834.)

9. Rt. Rev. Wm Meade, D. D. of Va.

(First elected in 1835.)

10. Rev. James O. Andrew, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.

11. William Maxwell, Esq. of Virginia.

(First elected in 1836.)

12. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio.

13. Hon. Walter Lowrie, of New York.

14. Stephen Duncan, M. D., of Miss.

(First elected in 1838.)

15. Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia,

16. Rev. William Winans, D. D. of Miss.

17. James Boorman, Esq., of N. Y.

18. Henry A. Foster, Esq., of do.

19. Robert Campbell, Esq., of Georgia.

20. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, of N. J.

21. Hon. James Garland, of Virginia.

(First elected in 1840.)

22. Hon. Willard Hall, of Delaware.
23. Rt. Rev. Wm. M. Otey, of Tenn.
24. Gerard Ralston, Esq., of England.
25. Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D. of N. J.

(First elected in 1841.)

26. Thomas Hodgkin, M. D. of England.
27. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Mass.
28. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., of R. I.
29. Thomas Massie, M. D., of Va.

(First elected in 1842.)

30. Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.

(First elected in 1843.)

31. Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of New Jersey.
32. James Raily, Esq., of Miss.
33. Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D. of N. Y.

(First elected in 1844.)

34. Rev. Beverly Waugh, D. D., Bishop of the Meth. Epis. Church.

(First elected in 1845.)

35. Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D. of S. C.
36. Moses Sheppard, Esq., of Md.
37. Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvane, D. D. of O.
38. Rev. J. T. Edgar, D. D., of Tenn.
39. Rev. P. Lindsley, D. D., of Ind.
40. Hon. J. R. Underwood, of Ky.

(First elected in 1847.)

41. Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., of N. J.
42. Hon. H. L. Lumpkin, of Geo.
43. James Lenox, Esq., of N. Y.

(First elected in 1848.)

44. Rev. Joshua Soule, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
45. Rev. T. C. Upham, D. D., of Maine.
46. Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
47. Hon. Thos. W. Williams, of Conn.

(First elected in 1849.)

48. Rev. John Early, D. D. of Virginia.
49. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., of Ga.
50. Hon. R. J. Walker, of Miss.

(First elected in 1850.)

51. Samuel Gurney, Esq., of England.
52. Charles McMicken, Esq., of Ohio.
53. John Bell, M. D., of Penn.

(First elected in 1851.)

54. Hon. Charles M. Conrad, of La.
55. Rev. Robert Ryland, of Va.
56. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, of Tenn.

(First elected in 1852.)

57. Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., of N. Y.
58. John Beveridge, Esq. do.
59. Hon. James M. Wayne, of Georgia.

60. Hon. Robert F. Stockton, of N. J.

61. Hon. Henry W. Collier, of Ala.

(First elected in 1853.)

62. Hon. Edward Everett, of Mass.
63. Hon. Washington Hunt, of N. Y.
64. Hon. Horatio S. Seymour, do
65. Hon. Joseph A. Wright, of Ind.
66. Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, of N. J.
67. Hon. George F. Fort, of New Jersey.
68. Gen. John S. Dorsey, do
69. Hon. Ralph J. Ingersoll, of Conn.
70. Benjamin Silliman, LL. D. do
71. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Penn.
72. Hon. Edward Coles, do
73. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., do
74. Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D., do
75. Edward McGehee, Esq., of Miss.
76. Thomas Henderson, Esq., do
77. Daniel Turnbull, Esq., of La.
78. Hon. Thos. H. Seymour, of Conn.
79. Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio.

(First elected in 1854.)

80. Rev. O. C. Baker, of N. H., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
81. Hon. William Appleton, of Mass.
82. Hon. Abbot Lawrence, of do.
83. Rev. E. S. James, D. D., of N. Y., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
84. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., of Pa., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
85. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., of Del., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
86. Rev. R. R. Gurley, of Dist. of Col.
87. E. R. Alberti, Esq., of Florida.
88. Judge Ormond, of Alabama.
89. Hon. Daniel Chandler, of do.
90. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church, South.
91. Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.
92. Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D. of do.
93. Solomon Sturges, Esq., of Ohio.
94. Rev. T. A. Morris, D. D., of do., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
95. Henry Stoddard, Esq., of do.
96. Rev. E. R. Ames, D. D., of Ind., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
97. Hon. S. A. Douglass, of Ill.
98. Rev. Jas. C. Finley, of do.
99. Hon. Edward Bates, of Mo.
100. Hon. J. B. Miller, of do.
101. Hon. W. F. Darby, of do.
102. Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., of do.
103. Hon. H. S. Foote, of Cal.
104. Hon. J. B. Crockett, of do.

(First elected in 1855.)

105. Gov. H. Dutton, of Conn.

After which, the Society adjourned to meet the 3rd Tuesday in January, 1856, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

W. McLAIN,  
Secretary.

**Extracts from the Minutes of the Board of Directors.**

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met the 16th January, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M., in the basement of Trinity Church, City of Washington. The Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, in the chair.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Haight of New York, on motion, Dr. D. Meredith Reese, of New York, was appointed Secretary to the Board, and Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, Assistant Secretary.

Rev. J. Tracy, Henry Stoddard, Esq., and Rev. P. Slaughter, were appointed the Committee on credentials.

Rev. W. McLain, Secretary of the Society, read the minutes of the last annual meeting of the Board, which were approved.

The President of the Society, chairman of the Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board, to prepare By-laws for the government of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, presented the following Report, which, on motion, was adopted :

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1855.

To the Board of Directors of the A. C. S.:

The Committee appointed to prepare by-laws for the conduct of the business of the Board of Directors at its annual meetings, have the honor to present the following Report :

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,  
ELISHA WHITTLESEY,  
W. McLAIN.

**BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AM. COL. SOC.***Touching the duties of the Presiding Officer.*

I. The President of the Society shall preside, when present, at the meetings of the Board of Directors.

II. In the absence of the President of the Society, a chairman, to be chosen by the Board of Directors, shall preside.

III. It shall be the duty of the presiding officer to call the members to order at the hour to which the Board shall have adjourned at their last meeting. Should neither the President, nor a chairman pre-

viously appointed, be present, the members shall be called to order by the Secretary of the Society, when their first business shall be to choose a chairman.

IV. The presiding officer shall preserve order and decorum ; may speak to points of order in preference to other members ; and shall decide questions of order ; subject to an appeal to the Board by two members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once unless by leave of the Board.

V. The presiding officer shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

VI. All committees shall be appointed by the presiding officer, unless otherwise specially directed by the Board, in which case they shall be appointed by ballot, when a majority of the votes taken shall be necessary for an election, and the balloting shall be continued until such majority be obtained.

*Of the Order of Business of the Annual Meetings.*

VII. If the President of the Society be present when the members assemble according to adjournment of the last annual meeting, he shall call the members to order at the hour appointed, when their first business shall be to choose a Secretary to the Board.

In the absence of the President of the Society, their first business shall be to choose a Chairman, and after that a Secretary to the Board.

VIII. The Board being organized, a committee on credentials, consisting of three members, shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine and report upon the qualifications of members.

IX. The proceedings of the last annual meeting shall then be read ; after which,

The Annual Report shall be read by the Secretary of the Society charged with its preparation, and shall be referred to the standing committees of the Board according to its several topics, or to special committees, should the subjects mentioned therein require it, and the same be asked for and agreed to by the Board.

X. The Annual Report having been read, statements or communications from the Executive Committee shall be next in order.

XI. After which, the presiding officer shall call for the reports of committees hold-

ing over from the last annual meeting, in the order in which they appear upon the journal of proceedings, and after the reports have been presented, shall call for the reports of the agents of the Society.

XII. The presiding officer shall appoint, at the commencement of each annual session, the following standing committees :

1. A Committee on Foreign Relations.
2. A Committee on Finance.
3. A Committee on Auxiliary Societies.
4. A Committee on Agencies.
5. A Committee on Accounts.
6. A Committee on Emigration.

The duties of these committees shall be to take charge of and report upon the subjects indicated by the letters of the committees respectively, as the same may be referred to them.

*Of the Order of Business of the day.*

XIII. The business of each day shall be opened with prayer, to be offered by such person as may be designated by the presiding officer.

XIV. Subject to the priorities of the order of business indicated under the head of "Of the order of business for the session," the order of each day's business while the Board is in session shall be as follows :

1. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting, and the correction, if need be, of the same.

2. Reports from Standing Committees.

3. Reports from Special Committees.

4. Resolutions.

5. The orders of the day.

XV. All reports and resolutions shall, as presented and read, be laid upon the table of the presiding officer, to be called up and acted upon in the order of business.

XVI. No report or resolution otherwise ready to be acted on, shall be taken up out of its order unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

XVII. The business on the table of the presiding officer shall be gone through with, unless otherwise ordered by the Board, in the order already indicated.

XVIII. All motions and resolutions, before being offered, shall be reduced to writing.

XIX. When not otherwise provided herein, and so far as they may be applicable for the preservation of order and facilitating the business of the Board, the Rules of the House of Representatives shall be in force during the annual meetings of the Board of Directors.

XX. These by-laws shall not be altered

except with the consent of two-thirds of the members of the Board present when such proposition to alter them shall be read.

The Secretary of the Society read the Annual Report.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Pennsylvania, it was

*Resolved*, That the abstract of the Annual Report to be read at the meeting of the Society this evening, be referred to a committee for revision.

Messrs. Jones, Maclean, Foulke, Phelps, and Stoddard were appointed said Committee, to which, on motion, the name of the President was added, as chairman.

On motion of Mr. Foulke, it was

*Resolved*, That the Treasurer is requested to prepare and present to the Board at its next session a schedule, exhibiting under convenient heads, the particulars of expenditures which have been reported as basis of representation for the State Societies respectively.

The Committee on credentials reported the following delegates from State Societies :

*Vermont Colonization Society.*—Gen. William Nash,\* Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., Rev. William Mitchell.

*Massachusetts Colonization Society.*—Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. S. H. Walley,\* Hon. J. Wiley Edmands,\* William Ropes, Esq., Dr. William R. Lawrence, Hon. James Adams,\* Hon. Luther V. Bell, Peter Hubbell Esq., John O. Bradford, Esq., Hon. Samuel L. Crocker,\* Hon. Edward Dickinson,\* Rev. Joseph Tracy,\* (Eleven vacancies.)

*Connecticut Colonization Society.*—Hon. H. Dutton,\* Hon. John A. Rockwell, Hon. James T. Pratt,\* Hon. Nathan Belcher, Commander A. H. Foote,\* William Williams, Esq., W. D. Shipman, Esq.,\* Eli Whitney, Esq.,\* Hezekiah Huntington Esq., James B. Hosmer, Esq.,\* Rev. John Orcutt.\*

\*Those marked thus (\*) were present.

*New York State Colonization Society.*—Rev. B. J. Haight, D. D.\*, Rev. John N. McLeod, D. D.\*, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. D. S. Gregory,\* D. Meredith Reese, M. D.\*, G. P. Disoway, Esq.\*, Anson G. Phelps, Esq.\*, H. M. Scheiffelin, Esq., J. C. Devereux, Esq. (Six vacancies.)

*New Jersey Colonization Society.*—Hon. William L. Dayton, Richard T. Haines, Esq.\*

*Pennsylvania Colonization Society.*—W. Parker Foulke, Esq.\*, William V. Pettit, Esq.\*, Rev. John Miller,\* President W. H. Allen,\* Paul T. Jones, Esq.\*, William Copping, Esq.\*

*Colonization Society of D. C.*—Rev. J. N. Danforth, J. W. Lugenbeel, M. D.\*

*Virginia Colonization Society.*—Rev. P. Slaughter,\* Rev. G. W. Leyburn, Rev. W. H. Starr,\* Rev. Dr. Sparrow,\* Rev. Dr. Harrison, Rev. G. D. Cummins,\* Rev. Charles A. Davis,\* Rev. Leroy M. Lee, D. D.\*, Rev. M. D. Hoge, Rev. James D. Coulling,\* Dr. Ashby, S. S. Baxter, Esq., Hon. J. S. Caskie, Hon. William Smith, Hon. John Letcher, Hon. Thomas H. Bayly, Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, Hon. John S. Mills, Edgar Snowden, Esq., Rev. W. W. Bennett,\* Wyndham Robertson, Esq., L. P. Bayne, Esq., P. V. Daniel, Jr., Esq., Frederick Bransford, Esq.\*

*Georgia Colonization Society.*—Rev. H. M. Blodgett.\*

*Mississippi Colonization Society.*—Rev. R. L. Stanton, D. D.\*, Rev. E. B. Cleg-horn,\* Samuel Hanson, Esq.\*, Grafton D. Hanson, Esq.\*

*Louisiana Colonization Society.*—William L. Hodge, Esq.\*

*Illinois Colonization Society.*—Rev. Jan. Mitchell.\*

*Missouri Colonization Society.*—Hon. J. G. Miller.

\* Those marked thus (\*) were present.

*Life Directors present.*—Rev. W. McLain of D. C., Henry Stoddard, Esq., of Ohio, Rev. John Maclean, D. D., of N. J., James Hall, M. D., of Md., Hon. William Appleton of Massachusetts, Rev. R. R. Gurley, of D. C.

*Executive Committee present.*—Hon. E. Whittlesey, Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gun-ton, Esq.

Adjourned to 5 o'clock, this P. M.

The Board met at 5 o'clock, according to adjournment.

The annual statement of the Executive Committee to the Board of Directors was read.

The President of the Society, chairman of the Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board, to "take such steps as they shall deem expedient for obtaining a recognition of the Republic of Liberia by the Government of the United States," presented the following Report:

*To the Board of Directors  
of the Am. Col. Soc.*

GENTLEMEN: At the last meeting of the Board, duties were assigned to the President that are, properly, the subject of a report.

On the 18th January, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed by the President, of which the President shall be the chairman, to take such steps as they shall deem expedient for obtaining a recognition of the Republic of Liberia by the United States."

The committee appointed were, Mr. Whittlesey of Ohio, Mr. Williams of Connecticut, Mr. W. C. Rives, of Va., Judge Underwood of Kentucky, and Dr. Stephen Duncan of Mississippi.

The names of the committee were not published in the proceedings, because it was deemed proper, first, to ascertain whether the parties would consent to serve.

Full and explanatory letters were at once addressed to Mr. Rives, Judge Underwood, and Dr. Duncan.

The reply first received was from Judge Underwood, who, writing on the 14th February, gave at length his reasons for holding it to be impolitic to apply to Con-

gress for recognition; and suggesting whether it would not be proper in this regard, to observe the Parliamentary rule, and place no one on the committee, who did not thoroughly favor, in every mode, the object for which it was raised.

Before hearing from Judge Underwood, the President had obtained, through the kindness of Mr. Whittlesey, who made the appointment, an interview with Mr. Clayton, who was known to be a friend of African Colonization, and who had, when Secretary of State, sent Mr. Gurley to Liberia, to report upon the condition of the Republic.

The consultation with Mr. Clayton was frank and full. He gave it as his very decided opinion that the most judicious course would be to bring the matter before the Senate in the shape of a treaty, which could be made by the President on the one part, and Mr. McLain, already authorized to this end, on the other. The making and ratification of such a treaty would, Mr. Clayton suggested, be as ample a recognition as Liberia could desire. When the measure came before the Senate, he promised that it should receive his earnest advocacy.

After seeing Mr. Clayton, and in the absence of any replies from the Southern members of the committee, it was deemed prudent to call upon Mr. Moses Corwin of Ohio, who had introduced a resolution into the House of Representatives, where it was then lying, waiting to be called up for consideration,—suggesting that he should let the subject rest for the present, as it was, in that body. The kind services of Mr. Whittlesey were here again called into requisition, and the interview with Mr. Corwin that was obtained through his introduction was entirely satisfactory.

When, therefore, the letter of Judge Underwood was received, objecting to an application to Congress, it was at once replied to, with a statement of what is here detailed; the objections of Judge Underwood were removed, and he authorized the use of his name on the committee under date of March 4th.

This was so far satisfactory, that it gave the weight of Judge Underwood's opinion, in addition to Mr. Clayton's, in favor of a commercial treaty, as the best shape into which to put the matter of recognition.

Dr. Duncan's reply to the letter addressed to him was delayed by his absence from home, until the 17th February, when he writes,

"I must beg leave to decline the use of my name for the proposed purpose. I am

very sure the present is a very unpropitious period for the agitation of such a project. I feel assured it would not only be defeated now; but its future prospects prejudiced by the mere agitation of the question at the present juncture."

From Mr. Rives no reply was received until the 18th April; when he declined the appointment as a member of the committee.

Mr. Rives, in his letter, called attention to the fact, quoting Jefferson's notes on Virginia, that the committee of revisers in that State, in 1776, proposed, when a colony in Africa should be established, "to declare them a free and independent people, and to extend to them our alliance and protection till they should have acquired strength."

Mr. Rives offered no objection to the proposed measure, in his letter, indeed he concludes it by saying that what the society contemplated was even less than had been suggested in Virginia in 1776, and placed his refusal to act on the committee on the ground that he had entirely withdrawn from all connection with federal politics and being most anxious to keep himself completely disentangled from them, which he might not be able to do, if he consented to serve on a committee, that might, directly or indirectly, involve him in them.

In selecting the committee, it had been thought advisable to place upon it a majority from the slaveholding states, which it was important should take the initiation in the matter, and the result of the correspondence here detailed was discouraging.

Still there would be no harm done in moving in the matter of a treaty; and an opportunity was taken of mentioning the subject to a leading member of the administration, who proposed an interview at a future day, of which notice was to be given by him, but from whom however nothing further was heard.

In truth, by this time, the Nebraska excitement throughout the country absorbed all other questions connected directly or indirectly with the colored population—and this excitement continuing during the entire session of Congress and even after it had adjourned in August, the best judgment seemed to consider a suspension of all proceedings looking towards recognition, until the Board again met, and the proper course to be adopted might, on full consultation, be determined on.

The subject of the recognition of the Independence of Liberia by the United States is therefore again before the Board for its consideration.



The letters that have been referred to in this connection will be found in the letters of the President, written and received, which are at the disposition of the Board.

On the 19th January 1854, the Board after adopting the report of Mr. Miller on the proposed agency in Europe passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, that the President of the American Colonization Society communicate to President Roberts the proceedings of this Society relative to the appointment of a special agent to Europe."

In pursuance of this resolution, and in season to be in readiness for the first opportunity from the United States, direct, to Liberia, the following letter was addressed to President Roberts under date of the 17th February.

BALTIMORE, February 17, 1854.

His Excellency, J. J. Roberts,  
*President of Liberia.*

DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the — last, and to thank you for the kind manner in which you are pleased to speak of my election to the Presidency of the American Colonization Society.

At the late meeting of the Board of Directors a resolution was adopted looking to the appointment of an agent to visit Europe.

The Board acted under the impression that such an agency in the hands of a judicious and intelligent person might have beneficial results in exciting the sympathies of the people in the cause of African Colonization, and awakening a more active interest there in behalf of the Republic, its expansion and its influence in the civilization and christianization of Africa.

The Board were solicitous that their proceeding in this regard should be properly appreciated by the Government of Liberia, and that they should not be construed into a desire on the part of the Board to interfere in any way with their political relations, which had heretofore been so ably and satisfactorily managed by yourself as the representative of your country in the old world: but to a willingness to co-operate as efficiently, as it might be in their power to do, in everything calculated in any way to promote the welfare and prosperity of the Republic.

Hence their request that the President of the Society should communicate with you directly upon the subject, and I cannot fulfil the task assigned to me better than by stating to you what I have put

down in regard to the motives that have governed their action on this occasion.

If any one feeling was more prominent than another at the late meeting of the Board, it was a feeling of high gratification at the admirable manner in which the Government and people of Liberia were illustrating their claim to a high and honorable position in the family of independent nations.

The letter to President Roberts contained much more than we have extracted, but nothing further in relation to the mission to Europe.

The following reply to it was received in due course:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
MONROVIA, April 15, 1854.

Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe,  
*President of the A. C. S.*

SIR: By the Barque Linda Stewart, I have had the honor of your favor of the 17th February, communicating to me a resolution of the Board of Directors, of the American Colonization Society, adopted at their late meeting, looking to the appointment of an agent to visit Europe.

"The Board," you remark, "were solicitous that their proceedings in this regard should be properly appreciated by the Government of Liberia, and that they should not be construed into a desire on the part of the Board to interfere in any way with their political relations, which had heretofore been so ably and satisfactorily managed in the old world—but to a willingness to co-operate as efficiently as it might be in their power to do, in every thing calculated in any way to promote the welfare and prosperity of the Republic."

Notice of the resolution to which you refer, had reached us via England previous to the arrival of the Linda Stewart, and I regret to say caused no little speculation among the people here, not that they entertain the slightest apprehension that the Board have any desire to interfere with the political relations subsisting between this Government and European powers, or that the Board would, advisedly, adopt any measures calculated to injure the prospects of Liberia in the slightest degree: still it is feared this contemplated agency may in some respects operate against her interests in Europe. At no previous period has there been so strong a feeling in Europe in favor of Liberia as at the present time, and we have encouraging hopes of receiving from that quarter direct assistance to Liberia, especially from those Governments that

have acknowledged the independence of the Republic.

In regard to this matter, I could wish that the Board had proposed the co-operation of the Government here. It strikes me, sir, that a concert of action in a measure alike important to the interests of Liberia as the cause of colonization in the United States, would most likely result in great good to both.

The remainder of the letter from President Roberts it is unnecessary to quote in this connection relating as it does to other matters.

The President's letter was received on the 7th of June, just two weeks after a letter had been received from the Rev. Mr. Miller, the mover of the resolutions regarding the European agency, enclosing a communication from Dr. Balch, declining the appointment under them, which the Board are aware had been tendered to him.—The letter of Mr. Miller and Dr. Balch's communication were at once forwarded to the Executive Committee.

The view of the whole matter taken by President Roberts made any further action looking to the appointment of another agent inexpedient, even had it been contemplated by the Board, and nothing has since been done in regard to it. The foregoing report covers all the matters especially committed to the President by the Board.

The report on the by-laws, where he is associated with the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Secretary, will be made separately from this communication.

In the month of June last a proposition was introduced into the Senate of the United States, looking to an abrogation of so much of the Ashburton treaty as required the United States to maintain a squadron of a given force upon the coast of Africa, which it was understood was looked upon with no disfavor in certain quarters, and which at one time, it was thought would be adopted without any serious opposition.

The occasion seemed one in which the President of the Society might, without impropriety, state publicly the views that it might be supposed colonizationists would generally take in regard to a matter of such vital interest to the cause in which they are engaged.

A letter was accordingly addressed to Senator Pearce, of Maryland, which with his consent, was printed in the newspapers, and was noticed through the country. It was but one, and not by any means the

most important one, of many efforts that were made in many quarters to the same end; and the agency of the President in the matter is noticed on this occasion only because he assumed to make the letter in question official, by signing it as the President of the Society.

The correspondence of the President, which has largely increased during the past year, shows the matters to which his attention has been called, but does not require to be made the subject of a report: as already stated, the volumes containing it are at the disposition of the Board.

J. H. B. LATROBE,  
*President of the A. C. S.*  
Baltimore, January 13, 1855.

Mr. Foulke, chairman of the Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board, to "take such steps as they shall deem expedient for obtaining a completion of an exploration by the Government of the United States of the country lying east of Liberia in Africa," presented the following Report:

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of an exploration by the Government of the United States of the country eastward of Liberia, respectfully report:

That the chairman of the committee having been informed by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy that the appropriations needed by his department would be so large, for special objects, as probably to absorb all the funds which the Houses of Congress would be willing to apply to purposes to be accomplished through his Department, and Commander Lynch having been ordered to service on the coast of South America, and the means at the command of the committee being too limited to give reasonable ground for hope of obtaining any majority by a canvass of the members of Congress, no active measures were taken at the last session. In view of the importance of the subject referred to your committee, it is respectfully recommended that the Board continue their careful attention to it.

W. PARKER FOULKE,  
ELISHA WHITTLESLEY,  
W. McLAIN,  
*Committee.*

Mr. Foulke, chairman of the Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board, to report to the present meeting

"a mode in which the representation of the State Societies shall be thereafter apportioned," presented the following report :

*To the Board of Directors of the A. C. S.:*

The undersigned Committee, appointed by resolution at the last meeting of the Board to report "a mode in which the representation of the State Societies shall be hereafter apportioned," now respectfully report :

The constitution of the American Society provides that each State and Territorial Society, and the Society for the District of Columbia, "shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the Treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting." In the practical construction of this clause through a series of years, there have been adopted for the local societies different rules, the effect of which has been not only to destroy the equality which was originally intended, and which is obviously proper in the application of a constitutional provision, but also renders uncertain the limits of representation from year to year. Thus, in some States (for example Virginia, New York, and Pennsylvania,) no account is taken of the gross receipts, but the net sum which finds its way to the treasury of the parent Society, is made the basis of representation. In other States the accounts with the chief treasury are so kept that a portion at least of the working expenses are in effect credited as a basis.

2d. The American Society has, by special appeals for particular objects, obtained contributions from citizens of States in which auxiliary societies were in operation at the time of such contributions, and has *pro tanto* assumed the work of such societies.

3. A portion of the general collections of State Societies has been in some instances appropriated to the making of Life Directors by the payment *ad hoc* into the chief treasury of the sum required by the constitution, and it has been supposed that the same money, after having been thus effectively applied, might be reckoned as the basis of annual representation.

4. In the estimate of such basis the constitution has been said to provide no termini for computation, and it has resulted that differences of opinion have arisen respecting the number of delegates entitled

to admission at particular sessions of the National Board.

These subjects will be treated in the order in which they have been mentioned.

1. In ascertaining the objects of an annual representation of State Societies in the American Board, the committee have taken into consideration the fact, that those societies are organized as auxiliaries, having an independent constituency, and bearing to the parent Society the relations proper to a federal head. This head controls the common policy ; but it relies for its vigor and resources upon the activity of the local organizations, to each of which a particular district is exclusively assigned as a field of labor. Hence, for a knowledge of the facts peculiar to each district, and for advice founded upon an intimate association with its inhabitants, the Board at Washington is presumed to look to the representatives from that district. It thus also acquires the means of reconciling differences of policy or method when these conflict with the harmony of the entire system. To this end the annual free conference of delegates is of itself important. The persons sent as delegates to the National Board are usually such as have been actively engaged in the State Societies during the preceding year, and thus the local councils are enlightened by intercommunications of experience and opinion. Moreover the zeal of all who participate in such intercourse is stimulated, and the scope of their designs enlarged at the general meeting of friends of colonization. There results a fresh impulse to the movements of the auxiliary societies in their respective districts, and thus, while the central government is informed, and its discretion guarded, the agencies in immediate connexion with the public mind are enlivened and properly directed.

In order to encourage the increase of contributions to the chief treasury, and to fix some standard by which to apportion the weight due to the auxiliaries in the deliberations and resolutions of the National Board, the constitution makes the number of delegates dependent upon the amount of annual payments. This standard, which must be in any circumstances imperfect, is so in a peculiar degree when applied to an incomplete system of State Societies, some of which must be in the first stages of development, and all of which must be in a condition of progress. The preparatory work, which precedes the mature action of every

auxiliary, and during which a connexion with the parent society is of peculiar practical importance, must be performed before the receipts can become large enough to pay expenses, and also to furnish a net basis of representation. Hence, to afford to the smaller States and those in which societies are of recent origin, an opportunity to participate in the transaction of affairs of common interest, it would be requisite to credit them with the gross produce of their agencies. The practical advantage of this course has been recognized by the *New York Colonization Journal*, and by the *Virginia Colonizationist*, and your committee believe that it deserves to be received as an influential consideration in the defining of a basis of representation. Upon the whole it is concluded: 1st. That whatever basis shall be adopted, it ought to be as nearly uniform as possible for all auxiliary societies. 2d. That it ought to be such as to give to the societies having the fewest resources the earliest opportunity of which the constitution admits for active immediate connection with the parent board. 3d. That to accomplish these objects each society should be credited with its total expenditures, all of these being regarded as contributions to the chief treasury, but as partly disbursed for convenience by the local agency. An entry upon the other side of the account will show the deduction made by such disbursement, and the balance of the account will shew the net surplus, if any.

One obvious and great benefit would directly accrue to the parent Board from the adoption of this mode. It cannot be doubted that in judging of the economy of the whole system of organizations through which the policy of African colonization is executed, the comparative expense and fruitfulness of each auxiliary, and the proportion of the total pecuniary expenditure to the results secured must be important elements. Again, the intercommunication of knowledge of this kind must exert a salutary influence upon the auxiliaries through their respective delegates, by checking extravagance, and by stimulating both inquiry and zeal. Thus, in the details of fiscal agency, we may promote caution, enterprise, and thrift, and in the general management obtain more comprehensive views of the economy of our great work.

The principal objections which are known to have been suggested against the conclusions of your committee are the following:

1st. That the accounts of the financial officer of the American Society will be inconveniently enlarged, and that he will be compelled to encounter the labor of examining the vouchers for all expenditures.

It is sufficient, in reply to this objection, to say that as the auxiliary societies are not responsible to the American Society as principal in relation to the expenditure of monies, but owe their reckoning to the contributors; and as the object of the proposed account is the single one of ascertaining the number of delegates to be admitted to the American Board, there will be no necessity for entering into the details of expenditures. The notice of deductions for expenses will be made solely to discharge the Treasurer from responsibility for more than his own actual receipts. If comprised in a single item, his entry will be sufficiently explicit for this purpose. If it should be thought important hereafter to subdivide the gross deductions he as to show the principal objects of local expenditures, some general rule can at any time be established by the delegates when in conference at the session of the Board of Directors.

2d. Another objection suggested is that by adopting the basis of gross receipts, the delegations may become too large for convenience.

In answer to this it may be said that the work undertaken by the American Society is to transport a large body of people from the United States to Africa; to urge the exploration of the latter country; and to promote among the millions of its inhabitants arts, commerce, and general christian civilization; and to accomplish these objects by the aid of voluntary contributions from the citizens of every State of our Union, and by other instrumentalities governed by public opinion, and that consequently it is important to have a constant direct connexion with every influential district of every State. It will be remembered that the American Colonization Society does not hold with the Board of Directors the same practical relation which exists for most other associations. There is not in that society a numerous constituency, of which the Board of Directors is merely the Executive Committee. Our Board is the representation of the State Societies, and therefore of their constituency, and hence must be a numerous body to perform its theoretical functions. The time may come, perhaps ought to be hastened, when several delegates from each of more than thirty States shall assemble

at Washington with reference to African colonization. In that case, the chief inconveniences of a numerous assembly must be encountered, whatever the basis, whether embracing the gross, or restricted to the net receipts.

It may be added that the cost of each delegation being in proportion to the number of its members, the State Societies will be restrained by this consideration from unnecessarily enlarging their representation.

The number of delegates from the larger States will be in any case less disproportioned to that from the smaller, if we included the expenses in all cases. In the present early stages of our undertaking, the committee are influenced mainly by the ideas of equality and effectiveness in the rule of representation, particularly as this may affect the younger and weaker local organizations.

II. With reference to money collected directly by the officers of the parent society, within the limits of territory assigned respectively to State organizations, it appears to have been the rule of the Board of Directors to credit each State Society with the funds received in this way from contributors within its jurisdiction, and therefore the extent of the basis in any such case could not have been immediately affected as respects actual representation upon the funds so obtained. But it ought not to be overlooked that the efficiency of the State Societies depends upon the confidence which they can excite in their respective districts, and that this confidence, as well as the liveliness and closeness of the public sympathy with them, are due in part to the frequency and in part to the success of their efforts, and that of these causes the former is embarrassed by external intervention, and the latter apparently diminished by the transit of funds through independent agencies, and that even the satisfaction and zeal of the members and officers of the local societies may be affected by a diminution of the visible proceeds of their labors. Moreover, looking to the perfection of the great system which we are constructing, it appears desirable that as far as practicable the State Societies shall be the collecting agents of the parent society within the States respectively. Thus a symmetry of duties and responsibilities may be maintained, and a nearer approach be secured to simplicity and uniformity. The importance of this view will be more clearly seen when it is remembered that agents of State Societies are continually travelling

in order to awaken public attention, and to ask contributions to the treasuries of those societies, and that the compensation of some of those agents is a per-centage upon their collections.

III. In relation to life directorships the remarks of the committee will be understood as not proposing any retrospective action, but as directed only to the establishment of a future construction of the constitution.

1. The original design of life directorships appears to have been by the promise of a permanent and honorable share in the management of the Society's affairs, to encourage, in addition to ordinary contributions, special donations of one thousand dollars each. The phraseology of the constitution, (Article 3) is, "any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars shall be a director for life." The office is not created as a reward of zealous service, nor as a grade of function among the agents who conduct our business. The only qualification it requires in addition to citizenship, is the payment, *ad hoc*, of the sum of money mentioned. It seems to be obvious that the sole primary object was to enlarge the amount of contributions. The similar practice of other societies confirms this view. Other motives may influence the contributions of money so applied, e. g., when persons combine to bestow a life directorship upon one as a testimonial of respect, or to secure future services in the Board; but the constitution expresses only the requisite above stated.

2. There is no express provision for a duplicate representation upon any sum of one thousand dollars. The money performs its office in the creation of a Life Director, and to use it again for the purpose of making a basis for two annual delegates, would be an excess beyond the express warrant of the clause in question. This is true, however the sum employed may have been obtained, whether by a special appropriation by a State Society, from funds in its treasury, or by gift of individuals for the same object. Whether or not State Societies ought so to apply their general funds, is a question to be primarily settled between them and their contributors; but the American Board can see only the fact that the sum required by the constitution has been paid into its treasury to make a Life Director. Being actually received for this purpose, the money cannot properly be supposed to have been received a second time for



another purpose, viz: that of representation of a State Society.

3. It may be objected that when individuals in any State give directly to the American Society the sum of one thousand dollars to make a Life Directorship, the money must be regarded as a part of the total receipts from that State, and, therefore, according to the usages of the American Board, ought to be reckoned with other receipts in favor of the society of that State in determining the number of its delegates. The answer to this argument is that the constitution does not make all moneys coming from any State a basis of representation, but the unavoidable construction is that for every five hundred dollars paid by a State Society, it shall be entitled to one delegate, and it is only by a fiction which supposes all contributions from a State to be from (or by reason of) the Society of that State, that the whole of such money is permitted to become basis of representation. Such sums as are paid for Life Directorships are, therefore, to be considered as though they had been in the treasury of a State Society, and thence paid to the chief treasury, in which cases, as is above shown, the function of that payment is exhausted by its first application.

4. To complete the circle of reasoning it may be added that for "every five hundred dollars" paid by a Society, the constitution expressly gives one delegate, therefore two for two such sums. To allow also a Life Directorship would be to give more efficiency to the money than is expressed in the law.

IV. With respect to the termini of the year of representation the constitution (article 5) allows one delegate "for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury *within the year previous to the annual meeting.*" By article 4, this annual meeting is to take place on the third Tuesday in January. The obvious meaning, therefore, is that the year runs to the third Tuesday in January. But the Treasurer of the Society must prepare his report of finances in season for presentation at the annual meeting, and his fiscal year ends on the 31st of December, and it has been thought inconvenient to have too annual periods of account. The "year," mentioned in the 5th article, has been taken to mean *fiscal year*, so as to enable the treasurer to close his account of basis upon the 31st of December.

Whatever the Board may think proper to do, the committee do not feel at liberty to act upon any construction other than

that which results from the words of the clause in question taken according to common intentment. It is believed that whenever an interpretation of our fundamental law other than the most obvious one, is to be adopted, it should be formally presented to the Board by resolution, and fully discussed, so that both the peculiar interpretation, and the reasons for it, may be brought under general notice. The value of representation to the State Societies is yearly growing, and looking to the future increase of the work to be done by the National Board, we have ground for expecting the claim for admission of delegates to be strictly urged, particularly at periods of peculiar interest such as are likely to occur. The State societies have a right of representation to the extent permitted by the constitution, and it is not in the power of the Board to abridge that right for the sake of convenience. If, therefore, the words of the law are clear, the routine of office must be conformed to them.

In practice it has happened that the convenience of an auxiliary society has made it expedient to delay the completion of its annual collections until after the close of the general fiscal year, and as the theory assumed excluded a representation upon moneys so obtained, delegates constituted thereupon have applied to the Board for admission. If the delayed payments were, in consequence of such admission, included in the *printed report* of the American Society for the previous fiscal year, the Treasurer is not properly responsible for the irregularity. It seems due to the symmetry of his accounts that he be aided by a fixed rule.

There is no fiscal year mentioned in the constitution, and we are therefore left to the ordinary meaning of the words of the 5th article, explained by the 4th. That it was not designed to reduce all payments to one period of reckoning for privileges thereby obtained, is evident from the fact that by the 3d article every citizen who pays one dollar to the funds of the Society is made a member of it "for one year from the time of such payment."

There can be little inconvenience in following the words of the constitution. The methodical procedure of the Board in ascertaining the delegates entitled to admission, requires that there be prepared and presented on the authority of the Treasurer, at the opening of the annual session, a schedule exhibiting the amounts received from the State Societies respectively, during the previous year; and it



cannot appreciably add to the trouble of preparing such a schedule, to insert in it the receipts between the 31st of December and the 3d Tuesday of January. To the printed report of the officer, this schedule might be appended under an appropriate head, as a separate exhibit for the general information of members of the American and auxiliary societies; but it would in no particular interfere with the routine of the Treasurer's books. His fiscal year would remain the same as heretofore; and upon his presentation of the schedule to the Board, the subject would cease to require his attention.

Upon the whole, the committee invite the decision of the Board upon the following resolutions.

1. *Resolved*, that in the accounts of the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, the societies auxiliary to it shall be respectively charged with the gross amount of their collections of monies for the objects of said American Society, and shall be credited by all payments made by them, as far as such collections and payments shall come to the knowledge of the treasurer by official report to him on the part of such auxiliaries respectively.

2. *Resolved*, that at the opening of each stated yearly session of this Board it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present to it a schedule exhibiting the total amount of collections and payments made for the objects of the American Colonization Society by each auxiliary society during the twelve months, ending at the then next preceding annual meeting of the said American Colonization Society; and the evidence of said collections and payments for this purpose shall be the regular entries in said Treasurer's official books of account, and as to any particulars not comprehended in said entries such certificates signed by the Treasurers of the auxiliary societies respectively as shall be received by him before said annual meeting; and all payments made for life directorships shall be separately stated in said schedule.

*Resolved*, that with the exception of any payments for life directorships the schedule required by the foregoing resolution shall, to the extent of the payments therein credited to the auxiliary societies, be prima facie evidence of the number of delegates to which said societies shall respectively be entitled under the fifth article of the constitution.

*Resolved*, that no money appropriated to the making of a life director shall be reckoned as basis of representation of any

auxiliary society under the fifth article of the constitution.

*Resolved*, that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be furnished by the Executive Committee, to each auxiliary society, with a request to furnish to the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society the certificates therein mentioned.

In relation to collections by the parent society, in States or districts in which an auxiliary society exists, the committee recommend a strict adherence to the resolution adopted at the session of this Board in the year 1851.

W. PARKER FOULKE,  
JOHN MORRIS PEASE,  
J. G. GOBLE.

Rev. Mr. Tracy, of the said Committee, presented the following minority report:

The undersigned, a member of the committee appointed at the last annual meeting, to report at this meeting "a mode in which the representation of the State Societies shall be thereafter apportioned," dissenting from some of the views of the majority, begs leave to present the following

#### MINORITY REPORT.

The constitution, article 5, provides that each State Society, or society for the District of Columbia or for any Territory of the United States, "shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this society within the year previous to the annual meeting."

This rule, the directors have no power to change. It must stand and be executed, till changed by an amendment of the Constitution, as provided in article 9.

The words of the constitution appear, at first sight, too plain to need interpreting; but experience has disclosed some points, to which different interpretations have been plausibly applied; and those conflicting interpretations, as all who were present will recollect, led to the appointment of this committee.

The constitution provides that each of the societies represented "shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this society within the year previous to the annual meeting."

By whom must this five hundred dollars be paid? Evidently, by the society which claims a representation in virtue of the payment.

Some, at first, understood it to mean, that the money must actually have passed through the treasury of the State Society into the treasury at Washington. But this was early seen to work injustice; as money given by members of a State Society, and through the solicitation of its agents, was sometimes, to save time, or from other motives of convenience, sent directly to the treasury at Washington, and did not actually pass through the treasury of the State Society, by whose labors and at whose expense it had been raised. Testators, too, who had been induced by the labors of a State society to bequeath money for Colonization, have bequeathed it directly to the American Society, because, being an incorporated institution, it could collect the bequests with more ease and certainty. And even when an agent of the American Society has entered the limits of a State and procured money from individuals by personal solicitation, no small part of the money thus obtained has been from persons whom the State Society had made willing to give, and who would have given it to the State Society, if that agent had not appeared. For many years, it has been agreed that all such monies shall be considered as "paid" by the society of the State or Territory from which they are received. And this is believed to be an equitable and right interpretation. Within a few years, it has been observed that the same reasonings apply, in some degree, to monies received in payment for the African Repository, and they have been added to the others, as a basis of representation; from this, the committee see no reason to dissent.

Another question has been raised. What is meant by money being "paid into the treasury of this Society?" Does it apply to anything but cash, actually received by the Treasurer at Washington?

It certainly applies to all money paid to the agents of this Society, duly authorized to receive it; and all money paid to the creditors of this Society, by order of its Treasurer or other proper officer; and all money expended in purchases, made at his request, on his account; all money, in short, expended by order or request of the Treasurer of this Society, in meeting expenses for which the treasury of this Society is liable. If a State Society is employed by this society as its agent, with discretionary power, to accomplish a certain object and pay the expense, then the money paid for that object, if it does not exceed the limits of a reasonable discre-

tion, is equitably considered as "paid into the treasury of this Society."

Some have thought that all monies raised and expended by any State Society, should be reckoned as a basis of representation; but this clearly cannot be, without an amendment of the constitution. The money with which a State Society fits up its own rooms, and pays its own officers and agents, is not, in any sense, "paid into the treasury of this Society." Money which a State Society may expend, either in this country or in Liberia, in doing things which this Society does not think fit to do, or even in doing undoubtedly right things, in a manner which this Society does not approve, and to which it does not assent, are in no sense paid into its treasury. A State Society can, if it will, land emigrants in Liberia at such a time, or in such a place, or under such other circumstances, as greatly to embarrass the operations of this Society, and thus require heavy payments from its treasury, to avert disaster. Funds so expended are not, in any reasonable sense, paid into our treasury; for their expenditure, instead of aiding our treasury, embarrasses it. A State Society may expend money in giving such extra aid to emigrants, as this Society deems injudicious, and would not give; or for such internal improvements in Liberia, as this Society thinks it unwise to engage in; or for the purchase of land, which this Society does not wish to purchase; or in commercial transactions, with which this Society does not think it safe to be connected; or in commencing a new settlement, where this Society thinks it inexpedient to commence one at present. No money so expended, even if the State Society should prove to be the wiser of the two, and the expenditure judicious, can with propriety be reckoned as "paid into the treasury of this Society."

No State Society can be entitled to a representation in this body, on account of money which it expends on objects that are its own and not ours. The Maryland Colonization Society has been expending some \$10,000 a year on its Colony at Cape Palmas, greatly to the benefit of the general cause of Colonization. But as that Society conducts its business on its own responsibility, according to its own discretion, independently of this Board and of its Executive Committee, it cannot, after expending all its own money in its own way, send twenty delegates to this Board, to tell us how we shall expend ours. This would be neither constitutional, nor equita-

ble, and that Society has never demanded it. Nor, if it should subject half of its \$10,000 a year to our disposal, could it claim a representation for the other half, still kept in its own hands, or expended at its own discretion.

It may be said, as it has been, that in some cases, the money paid by a State Society to its Secretary, as salary, has been counted as paid into the treasury of the National Society, and thus as a basis of representation. In such cases, however, the facts are, or ought to be, that the Secretary of the State Society is an agent of the National society, appointed and commissioned by the Executive Committee, laboring under their direction, and paying over the proceeds of his labors to the treasurer of the National Society, or his order. In such a case, it is perfectly proper and constitutional, that the National Society should pay his salary. If the Society of the State where such an agent labors, chooses him for its Secretary, and pays the orders drawn on its treasury for his salary, the money so paid is, virtually, paid into the treasury of the National Society.

Some advantages would be gained, though perhaps at too high a cost, if all the State Societies would place themselves in this relation to the central power at Washington. It would enable the Executive Committee to carry on the whole work of Colonization on one uniform system. It would save some of the expenses now incurred by the State Societies. It would prevent the expenditure of funds by State societies, in ways not exactly harmonizing with the policy of the National Society. It would enable the Executive Committee to foresee, with greater certainty, what amount of means would be at their disposal, and when. It would leave them a freer field for appeal, whenever a special appeal for funds may be needed. In short, it would secure all the advantages which arise from placing all the parts of a great movement under the control of one central power. And of course it would be liable to all the objections, which always attend the concentration of power.

Such an arrangement, however, even if it were clearly desirable, it is not in the power of this Board of Directors to secure. The State Societies are self-subsisting bodies, not dependent on us for their existence, or their powers. Some of them are accustomed to the transaction of business on their own account, and according to their own discretion. Some of them remember

the time when the management, or the misfortunes of the National Society had been such, that it failed to command success, or to retain confidence; and when, to save the work of Colonization from absolutely stopping, they were obliged to take its burden on their own shoulders; to lay their own plans, and execute them with their own funds. It cannot be expected, therefore, that they will consent to become the mere obedient agencies of a power which they, by their independent action, once saved from utter ruin. Perhaps they ought not. Perhaps they ought to retain a position, in which they can successfully meet another similar crisis, if one should occur. Meanwhile, they may act as agencies of the National Society, so far as its policy meets their approbation, and may justly claim to be represented for all the funds they expend as its agents; but for funds which they expend on their own account, according to their own discretion, and not as agents of the National Society, they cannot claim representation. If a State Society will consent that the National Society shall select its Secretary, agents and all paid officers and servants, appoint them, commission them, fix their compensation, direct their labors, and control the expenditure of the proceeds, it may claim to be represented for all these expenditures. But funds which have never been placed at the disposal of the National Society, and over which it has never had any control, cannot be said to have been paid into its treasury, and therefore cannot be a basis of representation.

Another question of interpretation is raised by a resolution, which was presented and referred to this committee. It is as follows:

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Board, the clause in the third article of the constitution, saying that 'any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life,' does not contemplate the instituting of Life Directorships by State Societies, on the basis of the miscellaneous contributions of the people."

Doubtless, the words of the resolution are literally true. The clause referred to, requires that the thousand dollars be paid by the citizen who is made a Life Director by the payment; and it does not contemplate the raising of this amount by small contributions, and its passing through the treasury of a State Society to the hands of the donor. Still, if any citizen pays a thousand dollars to the funds of this society, the words of the constitution bind us to

receive him as a Director for life. We have no authority to go behind the fact of that payment, and ask whether the money came into his hands in a proper way. Even if the fact should come to our knowledge, that it was a present to him from a State Society, we have no authority to reject him on that account. Nor have we any authority to inquire whether, in making such a present, the State Society has made a right use of its funds. That is a question for the State Society and its contributors, and for them only.

It is plain, however, that the citizen who makes himself a Director for life, must himself, personally or by his agent, pay "the sum of one thousand dollars" to "the funds of this Society." It must come, or be regarded as coming, into our treasury from him, and not from the State Society. Hence, that society, not having paid it into our treasury, cannot claim it as a basis of representation.

The following rules are, therefore, reported, as being, in the opinion of the undersigned, agreeable to the constitution, and sufficient for our guidance.

1. Any citizen of the United States, paying personally or by his agent, the sum of one thousand dollars to the funds of this Society, must be received as a Director for life, without inquiring how he obtained the money.

2. All other funds received into the treasury of this Society from inhabitants of any State or Territory where there is an auxiliary society, or from inhabitants of the District of Columbia, if there shall be an auxiliary in said District, whether by donation, annual subscription, bequest, or in payment for the African Repository, shall be considered as received from the auxiliary society of such State, Territory, or district, and shall be reckoned as a basis of representation.

3. All moneys paid from the treasury of any State, Territorial, or District society aforesaid, by the request, or with the previous assent of this Society, expressed through its proper officers, shall be considered as paid into the treasury of this Society, and shall be reckoned as a basis of representation.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH TRACY.

Dr. Reese, in behalf of Mr. Scheiffelin, chairman of the Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board, to whom was referred the subject of steam communication between the United States

and Liberia, presented the following report:

The Committee appointed in reference to the subject of steam communication with Liberia, and also to make application to Government for aid to the same, would respectfully report—

That, according to the discretion given to them, they reported in July last to the Executive Committee, as to the kind, size, and cost of steamer requisite, the cost of running her, probable income, &c., and that the annual deficiency of one such steamer, making four voyages a year, would be about \$50,000, a copy of the said report being annexed hereto.

There would also be needed, in addition to the cost of the steamer, \$25,000 or \$30,000 for a depot of coal in Africa, and her running expenses, insurance, &c., before returns would come in.

The committee would further report that, at a suggestion in a resolution of the Executive Committee of 17th June last, they called a meeting of the friends of the enterprise, which was held in New York on the 20th July, the Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe presiding, Rev. Joseph Tracy, Secretary, when, as the resolution of the Board of Directors prohibited any action that would involve the Society in any pecuniary responsibility, and as a corporate company had been formed by some friends for the same object, it was

*Resolved*, As the opinion of the meeting, that it would be advisable for the Rev. R. R. Gurley to direct his efforts to obtaining subscriptions to the capital stock of the United States and Liberia Steamship Company, provided the articles of association of the company be so amended as to appropriate any excess of profits (over 7 per cent. and a proper sinking fund created) to the use of the American Colonization Society, and with a further understanding that sails may be substituted for steam in the discretion of the Directors of the company. It was further resolved, that in thus expressing their opinion, the meeting had no purpose to interfere with the operation of the resolution of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society in regard to steam communication with Africa, and look to the action of the Executive Committee as giving efficiency to their recommendation.

The committee recommended these resolutions to the favorable consideration of the Executive Committee, and respectfully asked their aid in giving them effect.

With regard to the application to Con-

gress the committee were advised and believed that, owing to the introduction of the Nebraska bill, and the consequent excitement, the time would be unpropitious for such application, and, therefore, have not urged it.

H. M. SCHEIFFELIN,  
THOS. W. WILLIAMS,  
Committee.

*Report of the Committee on Steamships to Liberia, made to the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, July 28, 1854.*

The Committee appointed at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, on the subject of steam communication between the United States and Liberia, would respectfully report:

That after a careful investigation of the subject and information derived from various merchants experienced in running steamers, they have been led to the following conclusions:

1st. That an auxiliary screw propeller is preferable to a side-wheel steamer for long voyages, being better adapted to the use of sails, and affording more room for fuel, freight and passengers—for example, the screw-propeller Glasgow, of 2,000 tons, carries as much freight as a side-wheel steamer of the Collins line of 3,000 tons. The Glasgow is running without government aid, with reputed success, in competition with the side-wheel steamers having that aid. A very able work entitled "Treatise on the marine engine, and on steam vessels and the screw, by Robert Murray, C. E. London, 1852"—page 135, comparing the cost and expenses of running full-powered vessels, propelled by paddle-wheels, and auxiliary screw-steamers, after stating with minuteness the various items of expense of each—shows results still greater in favor of the auxiliary screw.

2d. As to size, she should not be less than 1,200 tons. She should carry 350 passengers, with their baggage, provisions, and water, also other freight not less than 400 tons, or 3,200 barrels, with 500 tons coal, besides accommodations for the officers and crew. As a general rule, larger vessels can be run with more economy, where the trade is sufficient, than small ones. She should be of moderate horsepower, and run at an average speed of 8 miles per hour, making the passage in 22 or 23 days, quicker time requiring a consumption of coal very much greater in proportion than the gain in speed, the

room for which is a very important consideration in a voyage so long, that a greater part of the vessel must necessarily be taken up with the engine, boiler, and fuel, and where in the absence of competition a day or two more or less in the passage is not of so much consequence.

3d. She would cost about \$120,000, and would consume about 20 tons of coal per day. She would make four or five voyages per year as might be required, and in case four voyages per annum, her expenses, including insurance, repairs, and depreciation, &c., cannot safely be estimated at less than \$27,000 per voyage out and back, and the interval between voyages (and still more, if in those intervals she should have to proceed to different ports for her passengers) equal to \$9,000 per month. The owner of the *Star of the South*, propeller of 980 tons, running between New Orleans and New York, has kindly furnished the aggregate of running expenses as \$6,000 per month, her consumption of hard coal being 23 tons per day. This would show the above not over-estimated, considering the larger size of the steamer proposed, the consequent more expensive manning, more continued running, and one half of the fuel or nearly so to be purchased on or near the coast of Africa.

Assuming four voyages per year to cost \$108,000, we next refer to the probable income of the vessel. The total amount paid by the American Colonization Society during the year 1853, for freight and passage, was..... \$15,669  
53 passengers were also sent from New York, which, if at \$30 each, would be..... 1,590

17,259

The prices paid by the American Colonization Society were \$30 for adults and \$15 for children under 12 years of age for passage and provisions, the proportion of each last year made the average cost \$24 12, two barrels freight room extra allowed to each free, besides their baggage and some furniture also carried free. Other freight charged at \$1 50 per barrel to the Society.

Supposing the steamer should average 200 passengers each voyage, their passage money, at \$24 12 each, would be..... \$4,824  
Less their provisions 23 days, 1,380  
at 30 cents each per day....

3,444

Freight allowed free, 2 barrels each passenger, would be 400 barrels, leaving, besides

room for baggage and furniture, freight room for 2,800 barrels, at \$2 each.....	5,600
Furniture, luggage, and some extra freight, sufficient to balance occasional short supply might be stowed in unoccupied passenger accommodations return freight, say 5,500 bbls., at \$2..	\$11,000
Less for average short supply, which will partly be obviated when a regular trade shall be developed by increased facilities of intercourse, now say 50 per ct..	5,500
	5,500

Making as the probable income from each round voyage.... 14,544

leaving the probable deficiency per voyage \$12,500, or for four voyages per annum \$50,000, which deficiency, besides interest on cost of ship, should, in the opinion of the committee, be amply provided for by government aid in such manner as to secure the maintenance of the running of the steamers, before any steps are taken except the procuring of subscriptions.

With regard to the application to government for aid, with which the committee is also entrusted, the committee are of opinion that any enterprise, in the profits of which individuals are concerned, will be looked upon with jealousy, and that such application should be made on condition that the profits, if any, at least after paying interest on subscriptions and the principal, after a term of years, should go to the support and extension of steam intercommunication; and in order that in case of a failure to procure government aid, the next best means of intercommunication may be secured, the committee recommend that the subscriptions be obtained, with the condition as far as possible that if a steamer cannot be had, the amount, or such part thereof as the subscribers may be willing to have applied to the running of sailing vessels, under the management of the American Colonization Society, may be so applied.

It will probably be found that during a portion of the voyage of a steamer, the wind and sails may be relied on with considerable certainty for an eight-knot speed, when the use of steam may be dispensed with. This will both lessen the cost of

fuel and the quantity to be carried to that extent.

H. M. SCHEIFFELIN,  
THOS. W. WILLIAMS,  
JAMES HALL,  
*Committee.*

Dr. Hall, of the said committee, presented the following minority report:

The undersigned, one of the committee, whose reports have just been laid before the Board of Directors, begs leave most respectfully to present his views in regard to the subject matter of the same, not materially conflicting with their general tenor, or with the views of the majority of the committee; but there are certain points connected with the subject submitted to the committee, which he deems important to be laid more fully before the Board of Directors, requiring their consideration and action. The undersigned believes his views might have been embodied in the reports just read, or the views of the entire committee been made to harmonize, so as to render this trespass upon the time of the Board unnecessary, had he been able to meet and confer personally with the other members of the committee.

It will be remembered that to this one committee, appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board of Directors, were referred two resolutions, presented by different individuals at different times, during the session of the Board in January last. One presented on the 1st day of the session is as follows:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the President to take such steps as they shall deem expedient for obtaining from the Congress of the United States aid towards the establishment and maintenance of a mail line of steamers from the United States to Liberia."

The other, under which the committee has mainly acted, was adopted the next day, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the subject of steam communication between the United States and Liberia, in view of promoting and cheapening emigration, be referred to a Committee whose duty it shall be to report to the next meeting of the Board such information as they may be able to obtain upon the subject, or to report, if they see fit, at an earlier date to the Executive Committee, which last is hereby authorized to lend such aid, on the part of the Society, to the furtherance of the plan, as they may be able to do without involving the Society in pecuniary responsibility."



The undersigned conceives that the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, in thus referring the entire matter of steam connexion with Liberia to a committee of its own members, intended that they should act as members of the American Colonization Society, and for the American Colonization Society; that the aid to be sought from Congress was to be in aid of, and for this Society, and the information to be obtained in regard to the whole subject was also to be for the immediate use of this Society. In short, that the Society intended to keep the matter in its own hands.

The undersigned endorsed the able report of the chairman of the committee, which was laid before the Executive Committee of the Society on the 28th July, although he would gladly have annulled the paragraph giving countenance, under any contingency, to any party other than the American Colonization Society itself, receiving aid from government, but he considered that the presentation of the report, as before stated, closed the business of this committee until the next annual meeting of the Board of Directors. This, however, proved not to be the case, as appears from a subsequent report, signed by a majority of the committee, just laid before the Board. This report the undersigned would also most readily endorse and approve of did he not by so doing indirectly endorse a resolution therein embodied, passed at a meeting of the friends of colonization held in New York in July last, directing or advising the general agent of the Society, the Rev. Mr. Gurley, to devote himself to the business of obtaining subscriptions to the stock of the United States and Liberia Steamship Company, under certain provisions and contingencies. This, although followed by another resolution, disclaiming any interference with the resolutions of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society in regard to steam communication with Liberia, the undersigned believes to be most prejudicial to the cause of colonization, and tending to defer to a longer period the establishment of regular and frequent connection with Liberia.

It cannot be supposed that with the utmost aid we could, under any circumstances, expect from government, from the American Colonization Society, and all its friends, more than one line of steamers, or even sailing vessels, could be supported or kept running. The least injury, then, that is to be apprehended from the action of the meeting in New York, is confusion

in regard to the whole matter, division of counsels and want of confidence.

The undersigned conceives that the transporting of emigrants hence to Liberia is the legitimate and the main business of this Society, that this Society is as able in all respects to do this as well as any other party, individual or associated; that this Society possesses to as great an extent as any other party, the confidence of the people and of the Government of this country; that this Society can procure as able agents and assistants in its business concerns of shipping emigrants, provisions and merchandise, necessary for their support, and of chartering or owning and navigating steam or sailing vessels, as any other party.

Furthermore, the undersigned maintains, that the control and direction of a line of steamers or sailing vessels between this country and Liberia, whether aided by the Government or not, is to a certain extent a power and an influence. That such power and influence of right belongs to the Am. Col. Society, of which it would be injudicious and unwise to divest itself, or make over to any other party, under any provision or contingency likely to be proposed.

In conclusion, the undersigned would most respectfully urge this Board to adopt expective measures, to procure for this Society a sailing vessel, to be run between this country and Liberia, until appropriations shall be obtained from Government that will enable the Society to run a steamer if then considered advisable. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JAMES HALL,  
*One of the Committee.*

Mr. Foulke, chairman of the Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board, to whom was referred the resolution respecting Secretaryships of the Society, presented the following report:

*To the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society:*

The Committee appointed under the following resolution:

"Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to report the number of secretaryships which in their opinion it will be expedient to establish under the recent amendment of the constitution; also to define the duties of each, and to suggest such compensation as they may think proper to affix to each; and that they report at the next annual meeting of this Board," now respectfully report:

That in the execution of their duty they have observed that the amendment of the constitution referred to in the resolution above quoted, was adopted in order to enable the Board to appoint more secretaries than the one authorized under the constitution as it previously stood; and that they regard this special measure, taken in connection with their own appointment to recommend the proper number of secretaries, and to define the limits of their functions, as expressive of the opinion of the Board that an addition to the number of its officers is expedient.

In the performance of the duty thus assigned to them, the committee have endeavored to keep in view the fact, that the expenses incident to the operations of the Society must be paid out of funds contributed voluntarily for the purposes of African Colonization; and that consequently any multiplication of the agencies employed should be restricted to the rigid demands of an ascertained necessity. But they have also noticed that not only is the Society a trustee of funds, but, from its position, circumstances give to it exclusive possession of the field of its labor; and that it is therefore under obligation both to adopt all the means required for the attainment of its professed object; and to do this consistently with a just economy of its resources. We are thus urged by peculiar motives on the one hand to omit no reasonable and practicable measures, and on the other, to give to these their proper efficacy without excessive diminution of the funds confided to us.

The motives which have induced the Society to authorize an augmentation of its executive corps, are the same which ought to guide the committee in adjusting the limits of the proposed enlargement; and they therefore briefly review the objects of the Society, and the principal reasons which have been suggested for a change in the organization by which those objects are to be attained.

The constitution states in general terms that the Society is organized "to promote and execute a plan for colonizing with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient." This statement comprehends several important elements, viz:

1. The consent of the free people of color, including those held to service who shall be released therefrom, as well as those already free and their descendants.

2. Pecuniary means to secure their transportation to a place of shipment,

and their conveyance with provisions to the place of colonization.

- 3d. Their suitable settlement in such place.

It might have been anticipated, a priori, that for the accomplishment of such a design various and extensive means would be necessary. The number of persons to be transported; their "consent;" the cost of their removal; the procuring and securing of a suitable settlement; the state of public opinion; the embarrassments occasioned by special relationships of our design to different sections of our country; the absence of active aid on the part of the public authorities, and the constant dependence upon private voluntary contribution, have been subjects demanding the employment of numerous modes of influence, and unceasing industry. Considering the actual results of the efforts heretofore made, we may be convinced of the practicability of the original design of the Society; and we may admire the success which already commands the respect of the civilized world. Upon a coast lately given up to the control of slave traders and pirates, we see a Republic with institutions like our own; possessing a territory several hundred miles in length; enjoying a trade amounting in the total of exports and imports to nearly a million of dollars per annum, and with a jurisdiction comprehending for many important purposes, a native population of between 100,000, and 200,000. Contemplating such results, we may be disposed to believe that the means which have produced them in little more than thirty years, are shown experimentally to be sufficient for the work which has been undertaken. But a little reflection must satisfy us that our judgment is to be guided not by the proportion of means to the actual achievements of the Society, but to the great object for which it was constituted, and which remains to be accomplished. That object is not merely to establish a Republic in Africa, but it is to obtain the consent of the free colored population of the United States to emigrate; and also to transport and securely colonize them. For these ends, what has been heretofore done is only preparatory; and while it may corroborate the reasoning which governed the selection of our general plan of operations, it cannot be regarded as affording a conclusive measure of the scale according to which that plan is to be executed. A single illustration will suffice to render this distinction clear. By the federal census it appears that between the years 1820 and

1850, the increase of the free colored people of the United States amounted to about 200,000. The emigrants of this class colonized by our Society during the same period amounted to about 2300. The number of persons emancipated with a view to their emigration to Liberia is reported for the same period at about 3600. Supposing then that no impediments exist for the free colored population now reaching nearly half a million in number, other than such as were in the way of those who have emigrated, we are still assured that the means heretofore employed are inadequate even to the removal of the annual increase. If we add to our estimate the persons who are likely to be emancipated by those holding them to service, and for whose emigration the Society ought to provide, the total of subjects for colonization will be swelled vastly beyond the sufficiency of our present resources.

It is further observable that if we assume the means of shipment to be ultimately certain, whether through our own financial arrangements alone, or with the aid of such voluntary support as is given to the emigration of whites from Europe to the United States, yet the measures by which this result is to be reached, and the rate of our progress towards it, must depend, at least primarily, upon the efforts of the Society. It is well known that the initial necessities of our enterprise have limited us to a narrow strip of the African coast. The paucity of our resources at home; the existence of the slave trade; the occupancy of native tribes; the slow rate of emigration; and the difficulties incident to the first stages of development of our infant settlements, have restricted our proceedings to the seaboard. Yet it is unquestionable that with respect to the healthiness and energy of the colonists, and the growth of their agriculture as a basis of commercial population, it is required of us to open the way to the occupancy of the upper country; and to this end we must encourage the exploration of the region east of Liberia; the procuring of land by purchase, or by treaty for jurisdiction; the opening of roads, and the establishment of safe and comfortable colonial posts by which to connect the interior with the coast. Moreover, whether as a just accommodation of our African settlers, or as a means of inducement to future emigration, there must be secured a rapid and easy communication between the United States and Liberia for the conveyance of mails as well as for the transportation of passengers; so that it is not

enough for us to await the remote consequences of the causes already put in operation. It is improbable that any general spontaneous movement of our colored people will be made, until we shall have cleared their prospects by the measures just mentioned.

The Board will not overlook the fact that although the Republic of Liberia has been rendered in a political sense independent, and that her public authorities are therefore to receive all the consideration which belongs to that position, yet in relation to the external conditions of the new State, and to the influx of population stimulated and directed by the Society, peculiar motives exist to render our intervention not only proper but even obligatory. Liberia may equitably demand of us to do whatever shall be necessary to protect her young community against excessive pressure upon her means of subsistence, and to furnish those avenues to progress which were implied when we invited her people to encounter the labor of her first and most difficult social and political undertakings.

It will be evident to the Board that some of the objects of the Society are such as to invite the action of our Federal Government upon its own grounds of policy, and without reference to the peculiarities of our special enterprise. Of these it will be enough to mention the exploration of Africa, the maintenance of a coast squadron, and the authorization of a mail-service with proper compensation. With respect to the formal recognition of the republic of Liberia, the Society cannot be acquitted of its duty until it shall have seasonably made every proper representation to our Government; and although we cannot be properly held responsible for the fortunes of such an application, connected as it must be with questions over which our association has no control, yet the office of advocate results from our relationship to the African State; and its claims upon our efforts are strengthened by our peculiar means of information as well as by the advantages possessed by our organization in connection with the public confidence.

The system by which it has been expected to carry into complete effect the great design of the Society, consists of State and Territorial Societies acting as auxiliaries to a central National Society. This wisely conceived plan, which not only harmonizes with the political relationships of the States, and the habits of thinking, and the public usages of their

people, but affords the best facilities for creating and concentrating local influence, has been only partially executed. About one half of the states are without auxiliaries. Fortunately those which have been established have been so located as to afford a representation of the various relationships of our enterprise to the different opinions and interests existing in the United States; and the deficiency is now rather in the quantity than in the character of the aid given to our counsels and our treasury; but viewed in connection with the magnitude of the work undertaken, this deficiency must excite the most serious concern in the mind of every zealous friend of African colonization. Some of the auxiliaries are of recent establishment; and some of them have had the benefit of the force of appeal which results from the concentrated action of a completed system operating in favor of a matured method of colonization. In some parts of our country the Society endeavors to supply its want in a degree by special agencies. The contributions which from every source reach the central treasury, are applied to the intended uses by a single executive officer, who is at once secretary, treasurer, and financial and commercial agent. He is assisted by a co-adjutor who keeps the records and conducts the routine of our publications; and by a book-keeper. He has also the co-operation of an advisory committee, which holds such executive authority comprehended in that of the Board of Directors as is required to be exercised during the intervals between the annual sessions of the Board.

It is evident that as the ultimate object of the Society is to colonize men in Africa, in the circumstances best suited to their self-maintenance, and to their social and political elevation, and as this object is to be realized proximately through the financial and commercial department of official agency, it is in effect for that department that all of our instrumentalities are employed. To it all of our efforts must tend. It is the reservoir which must receive the available fruits of those efforts, and from which our drafts must be made for application to practical measures. Numerous auxiliaries may obtain for us money and emigrants, and aid in producing such public opinion as will procure the authorization, by the federal government, of exploration, and intercommunication by frequent mails; but the ultimate object of all these proceedings, viz: the colonizing of free people of color, must be realized through the department in question, or with its co-

operation. The growth of its business, and its general importance must therefore be in proportion to the enlargement of the productive machinery by which it is fed.

It being understood that the purpose of the Board, in the resolution adopted, was not merely to provide assistance for the transaction of the office work heretofore executed, but for the augmentation of that work, we have a convenient mode of exhibiting the need of a re-organization, and the quarter in which it is to be primarily suggested. The energy and special skill of the present treasurer and secretary in the administration of financial and commercial affairs, have become well known to the Board. It is only just to presume that what could be accomplished by his industry, has been done by him to the extent of any reasonable requirement. We have therefore a proper standard by which to judge of the capabilities of the actual organization. Let it then be supposed that to his accustomed duties we add the following, and it can scarcely be doubted that the aggregate would be too great for a single direction:

1. The completion of our system of auxiliaries.
2. The harmonizing of their relationships, and the promotion of consistency and uniformity among them.
3. The strengthening of our relations with the legislative and executive departments of the Federal Government.
4. Correspondence with more than thirty States to excite, or to suggest modifications of activity, keeping open the communications of the central Society with the sources of influence on which it is dependent.
5. The promotion of special measures in favor of a recognition of the Liberian Republic, the opening and settlement of new territory, and the establishment of sufficient facilities for emigration and mail carriage.
6. The general correspondence incident to every association having external relations, as well as that which is demanded by emergencies, such as misapprehension of our spirit and policy, whether in general or on particular occasions affecting the local connexions of the Society, or the opinions and temper of individuals whose agency may be important to its success.

The experience of the Board will supply the exemplification by which all of these topics have been illustrated as worthy of serious regard, and their complete treatment will probably require hereafter more labor than could be given by any individ-

ual, even if unembarrassed by other occupations. They certainly need at present a more concentrated and continuous attention than can be bestowed upon them by an officer responsible for the grave functions peculiar to our financial and commercial agency. The committee are influenced also by the consideration that the end of all our exertions is not only to be secured, but is to be hastened; and hence, if it were practicable to reach it by the means now used, it would still be our duty to enlarge these in order to diminish the time which must elapse before the consummation of our design.

It is doubtless important to avoid excessive interference with an accustomed arrangement of official proceedings, and hence as close an adherence as practicable should be maintained to the actual order of our business. Yet when providing for the future by a reorganization of executive duties which is meant to embrace the principal subjects which can at any time claim our attention, it is incumbent upon us to so regulate our distribution of the field as that we may multiply our agencies *pro rata*, without disturbing the main frame of the system. The definition of departments ought to be permanent, and the development of their details will in that case be easily and naturally made to keep pace with the increase of the work to be done by them respectively. It is of course im-

possible to limit them with a logical strictness which shall exclude all cavil. The subdivisions of executive labor assigned to the chief officers of the Federal Government are expressed in phraseology which a critical nicety might show to admit of a conflict of jurisdiction; yet a practical construction, guided by the known general scope of each department, easily regulates the course of official action. Your committee believe that the classification of duties which they are about to recommend will occasion no doubt in the mind of any secretary who shall be desirous to perform his own share in a becoming temper. Any other spirit than this would render an officer unfit to serve the Board under any organization.

We have already the receipt and custody of funds from every quarter, and their application to the objects of the Society, viz: the maintenance of the means of transportation, and the actual conveyance of emigrants to our own seaboard, their provisioning and shipment, and their proper establishment in Liberia. These subjects ought to be under the direction of one head. They are intimately connected one with another, and they require the same kind of official experience and skill. The special correspondence with reference to them should obviously be under the same control.

[To be continued in next number.]

### Collections for the Vermont Colonization Society,

From October 30, 1854, to January 1, 1855.

By Rev. W. Mitchell :		S. M. Plimpton, C. Hale, A.	
Bennington—Collection in Cong.		B. W. Tenny, each, \$1.....	9 00
Church.....	7 75	Salisbury—Balance of Collection	1 00
Norwich—Collection in Congre-		Newbury—Rev. A. Dean, \$1, F.	
gational Church.....	7 50	Keys, \$5.....	6 00
Bradford—G. and E. Pritchard,		West Hartford—Collection in Con-	
\$3, H. Strickland, A. Stebbins,		gregational Church.....	4 54
each 50 cents, R. McK. Orms-		Ludlow—Collection in Congrega-	
bee \$1, John Poole, A. Preston,		tional Church, \$5.89, M. Bar-	
cash, W. H. Hunter, each, 25		bank, 50 cents.....	6 39
cents.....	6 00	Aggregate amount.....	48 18
Wells River—O. C. Hale, a friend,			
W. R. Shedd, each, \$2; Rev.			

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 1st to the 20th of January, 1855.

MAINE.		
Wells—Rev. J. B. Cook.....	3 00	father, Abel Connor, dec'd, \$50,
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		\$30 of which are to constitute
Henniker—From Abel D. L. F.		Miss Emily P. Clough a life
Connor, at the request of his		member of the American Colo-
		nization Soc.; Horace Childs,

\$2; Washington Berry, \$1;  
Susan Moore and Mary P.  
Darling, each 50 cents..... 54 00

## VERMONT.

By Daniel Baldwin, Esq.:  
*Montpelier*—Donation from the  
Vermont Colonization Society,  
contributed by the following  
persons, viz: Joseph Haws,  
Charles Dewey, George Wor-  
thington, George W. Scott,  
each \$1; Daniel Baldwin, \$20 24 00  
*Brookfield*—Contribution ..... 13 37  
*Brandon*—Wm. Mitchell..... 6 63  
*Orwell*—Rev. J. Hall ..... 5 00

## MASSACHUSETTS.

*Stockbridge*—Collections, by Rev.  
Noah Sheldon..... 40 00

## NEW JERSEY.

*New Brunswick*—Rev. J. J. Jane-  
way, D. D., annual subscrip-  
tion for 1855..... 100 00

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Washington City*—John P. Ingle,  
annual contribution for 1854  
and 1855..... 20 00

## VIRGINIA.

*Putnam county*—Misses Jane A.  
& Celena L. Summers, annual  
contribution, by Hon. Geo. W.  
Summers..... 50 00

*Raccoon Ford*—Miss Eliza String-  
fellow and father, annual con-  
tribution, each \$2..... 4 00

54 00

## NORTH CAROLINA.

*Nieborn*—Collection in Andrew  
Chapel, by Rev. Thomas P.  
Ricaud..... 4 00

## OHIO.

By Rev. B. O. Plimpton:  
Collections in the following  
places, viz:

*Palmyra*, \$9 50; *Franklin*, \$6 25;  
*Brimfield*, \$3; *Rootstown*, \$3 25;  
*Newton Falls*, \$5 50; *Braceville*,  
\$1; *Warren*, \$3; *Ashtabula*,  
\$4 50; *Montville*, \$1 50; *Or-  
well*, \$1 80..... 39 30

*Gallipolis*—Hon. Samuel F. Vin-  
ton ..... 5 00

*Bellefontaine*—Robert Woods, by  
Rev. E. B. Raffensperger..... 5 00

49 30

## INDIANA.

*Jeffersonville*—Rev. James Mitch-  
ell, to constitute himself a life  
member of the American Colo-  
nization Society..... 30 00

## ILLINOIS.

*Chicago*—C. H. McCormick.... 100 00

Total contributions..... \$503 30

## FOR REPOSITORY.

*NEW HAMPSHIRE*—*Neworth*—Eli  
Woodruff \$3, to August, 1854. 3 00

*VERMONT*—By Rev. Wm. Mitch-  
ell—*Ludlow*—Surry Ross, \$1,  
to July, 1854, \$1. *Windsor*—  
Shubael Wardner, \$1, to July  
1854, \$1. *Grafton*—Gideon  
Palmer \$1, for 1855. *Saxton's  
River*—Dr. D. Campbell, N. H.  
Hall, Mrs. Benjamin Smith,  
each \$1, for 1855..... 6 00

*MASSACHUSETTS*—*Madfield*—W. P.  
Bach and Joel Baker, each \$1,  
for 1854, \$2. *Lee*—Stephen  
Bradley, \$2, for 1853 '54. *Ips-  
wich*—Daniel Cogswell, \$3, to  
Nov. 1850. *South Boston*—An-  
sel Field, \$1, to March, 1854.  
*Hingham*—Bela Whiton, \$3, to  
Jan. 22, 1855..... 11 00

*CONNECTICUT*—*Thompsonville*—  
David Woodruff, to May,  
1854, \$2. *Winchester*—N. Ad-  
ams \$1, for 1854..... 3 00

*PENNSYLVANIA*—*Philadelphia*—Eli-  
jah Brown, \$1, for 1855. *Car-  
lisle*—James Hamilton, \$1, for  
1855..... 2 00

*MARYLAND*—*Cumberland*—Rev.  
John F. Campbell, for 1854, \$1 1 00

*VIRGINIA*—*Raccoon Ford*—Miss Eli-  
za Stringfellow, \$1, for 1854.. 1 00

*NORTH CAROLINA*—*Wilmington*—  
Thomas Bryan, \$1, for 1855.. 1 00

*GEORGIA*—*Marietta*—C. W. Joyn-  
er, \$1, for 1855. *Columbus*—  
Dr. A. M. Walker, \$5, to June  
1853..... 6 00

*FLORIDA*—*Tampa Bay*—James  
Rowe, \$2, to Aug., 1855..... 2 00

*KENTUCKY*—*Augusta*—Col. James  
Fee, \$1, for 1855..... 1 00

*MICHIGAN*—*Detroit*—Edward Orr,  
\$5, for 1854, '55, '56, '57, '58,  
'59. *Northville*—D. H. Row-  
land and Wm. Yerkes, each \$1,  
for 1855..... 7 00

*IOWA*—*West Union*—J. W. Ro-  
gers, \$1, for 1855..... 1 00

*ENGLAND*—*Fottenham*—Josiah  
Forster, \$1.24 for 1855..... 1 24

Total Repository..... 46 24

Total Contributions..... 503 30

Aggregate amount..... \$549 54

Feb. 12, 1855.



